HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.—After the delay invariably attendant upon the success of every marrery, no matter of how much value, the remedies and treatd the indersement of the most learned scientific acco Springing at once into public favor, relieving and suring and carrying health and happiness into thoneands of families, it pen them with suspicion, and refrain from accepting them as Bey are now admitted as the best remedies knows to the medical ion, is as gravifying to the originators of the Graef-aberg Company as it is honorable to the investigating Medical Com-misers who have recommended them, after having submister

to the most severe tests.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CALIFORNIA MEDICAL STATE SOCIETY: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 4, 1859.- Dr. J. F. BRIDGE-Dear We inclose you the official report of our State Medi dety as follows. REDINGTON & Co.

"At the meeting of this Medical Society last year, it was obarred that sterine disease of women was far more prevalent and rous than any other, and that nearly every woman was broubled with it in some form, as is the case in every one of the Unised States. At this meeting, the gratifying fact was re-A that seems of this nature, as well as diseases to general, and personed more than SIXTY per cent. In the discussion of the gases producing this happy effect, it was found that a large proprion of the members present had entirely given up the old spin of treatment, and reserted solely to the use of Marshalf's Parise Catholicon (a medicine prepared by the Graefeaberg ampany), which had never been known to fail giving permanent abs. An efficiel indersement of the state of the property of the state of the sta and. An efficient indersement of the virtues of the Granfenberg m of this body was given to remedies which have proved them yes so valuable in relieving the afflictions of womankind."

We have tested the Graefenberg Company's Marshalf's Uterine fathelieon in the diseases which afflict so many American sensen, and which the medical profession have generally been strip mable to cure. We desire to give our anequivocal test-nery to its absolute value in all cases where the symptoms are net with for which it is stated to be a remedy by the Gracien and we can recommend them with the greatest confi The gentlemen connected with the Grasfenberg Com pasy are highly honorable, and their statements may be depended

Bew York City; J. P. Lambert, M. D., Anburn Four Corners-Ph.; J. P. Morgan, M. D., Belleville, C. W.; S. H. Presize, M. B., Lynchburg, Va.; B. T. Woodruff, M. D., Piattaburgh, N. Y.; B. F. Garey, M. D., Shippen, Pa.; David Pitman, M. D., Boston, Mass.; Wm. P. Ide, M. D., Beaverdam, New York; G. W. Apell. M. D., Hartford, Ohio.

We also refer to certificates from the Rev. D. Jone Gergyman, Dodgeville, Wis.; the Rev. Peter Sharp, Methodist Gergyman, Ridgeway, Mich.; the Rev. C. A. Fox, Baptiet Gergyman, Spencer, N. Y.; the Rev. T. D. Fleury, Methodist Clergyman, Heriford, N. C.; the Rev. C. H. Disbrow, Episcopa Gergyman, Suffolk, Va.

Oerificate from the Recorder of Uties, N. Y. I. AARON HACKLEY, Recorder of the City of Ution, New-York, staifs that I have examined several ladies of this city, of the highest and most anexecptionable character, who testified that they had been afflicted for years with Falling of the Womb, De ranged Monthly Periods, and symptoms connected with them,

Irregularities Weakness Faintness Deranged Appetite—Sallow Complexion— Pain in the Back and Kiddeys—Chille Cold Rands and Feet-Bloatings-Feverishness

Neuralgia-Palpitation of the Heart-Dissipess Nervouspess-Headache-Restlesspess Disturbed Sleep-Flushes of Heat-General Pain-Crawling and pain in the spine and between the shoulders Acid Stemach-Nausea-Indigestion-

Difficult passing of urine with heat or smarting-Nightmare-Despair-Hysteries-Auxietye-Nervous Twitching-Starting-Constipation-izzimble Temper-Sadnes-Deprayed Appetite Flatelence-Bloated and irregular bowels-

Onplessant Dreams—Pains in the Uterine organs— Numbness and Pains in the Embs how of Memory-Bewilderment-Screness in the Feet-

h all these cases the skill of the best physicians had been enasted in vain. One physician of thirty years' experience testi he size to his knowledge of the truth of these symptoms, and b mbrantiates the testimony of the ladies, that the Grassensers Marchael's Uterine Catholicon entirely cured them, after

the failure of everything else. (Inflammation, aloers, whites and other local difficulties are also cured by this remedy.) AARON HACKLEY, Recorder of Uties. From Judge Root of Utica.

our with Recorder Hackley in the above.
P. S. ROOT, County Judge. The above should induce every one affected to try the remedy. The above symptoms are not usually mel with in any one case, but they accompany local uterine difficulties, and show that the but they accompany tocal uterine agreement, and some in it is general system is sympathizing with and becoming debitetated by the local trouble. In all such cases an immediate record to the remedy will restore health. All suppressions in young girls, and the cough and decline so commonly attending them in the young are relieved quickly and surely by the Catholicon.

The following affidavit before a man so aniversally respect public and private life as the present Mayor of New-York, is conclusive:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF NEW-YORK, April 16, 1859.

mys, that he is the attending and consulting physician to the Gracienberg Company, No. 32 Park Row, New-York; that he has had general supervision of the preparation of the Graefenberg F-mily Medicines for ten years, and that he has known their of feet to have been uniformly good; that he has known their el-lisements issued by the Company, and the sertificates published and he makes out to their correctness and genuine abaracter, a di-that any person desiring proof shall be referred to the parties di-rectly, or be otherwise convinced of their cutire assuracy. All persons interested may rely upon the statements of the Graefen-berg Company with implicit confidence. Sween to before me, this 18th day of April, 1859.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

Mayor of the City of New-York.

section with the sufferings of women, Miss Beeches, In connection with the sufferings of women, and because state of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in Letters to the People, page 129, says: "I have sine sisters and sisters-in-law and four-been female cousins, all married and all delicate and alling. Amid the immense circle of my friends and acquaintances I recall ten married ladies, born in this century and coun try, who are perfectly bealthy." In cases, however, where the GRAPPERERE CATHOLICON has been used, we must say that health has rapidly taken the place of disease, and lattice have become robust, vigorous and healthy.

The Gracientery Company's
MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON

is a sertain cure for all female monthly erregularities, we tomers, electation, instammation, whitee, falling and other lived drangement of the uterine organs, as well as the concline blonal troubles arising from them.

Price \$1.50 per bottle; fee bottles for \$6. It can be safely

send by express. AN ARTICLE, WHOLLY UNAUTHORIZED, NEARLY RESENDLING

THE IN NAME AND LABEL, HAS BEEN PUT IN CIRCULATION. All of the Graefenberg Family Medicines are prepared by a

All of the Gruefenberg Family Medicines are prepared by a shilling physician, and they may be relied upon in all cases for which they are recommended. They consist of eleven medicines, how which one may be selected adapted to the case. The Graefenberg Manual of Health has been recised and im-proved, and elegantly illustrated with beautifully colored En-grange of the human system. Sent by mad to any part of the country or receipt of 25 cents. It is a complete guide to mil de-cases and their cure.

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., cretary and Consulting Physician, Grassmhery Company 32 Park-row, New York.

avalids throughout the country may address Dr. Bridge com

using their health with perfect confidence.

If medicines are not ordered, and an extended opinion is required, the letter must contain one dollar to incure reply.

Personal Consultations may be held with Dr. Bridge at the consulting rooms of the Institution, No. 32 Park-row. Or-

Bridge is generally engaged in his Hospital practice.

BRIEF CONSULTATIONS WITHOUT CHARGE. The great increase of persons appeared to their reams, and arrangements are now perfected so that every accommedation is afforded those who may desire his personal attention Strangers virting the city and requiring professional advice.

are writed to call upon him.

Those suffering from any acute or chronic complaint, and ladies who are troubled with any of the complaints incidental to their sex, or these who are troubled with any malignant disease, or suffering from the effects of previous improper treatment, are meited to call at the Consulting Rooms of the Graefenberg Com-

pany, No. 32 Park Row, New York. JOSHUA F. BRIDGE. M. D.,

Secretary and Consulting Physician, No. 32 Park row.

10 DR. BRIDGE is a regular physician of very fine attainments a man of great judgment and discrimination, a judicious and highly successful practitioner in all diseases, especially those of women and children.—[Albany (N. Y.) Express.

DR. BRIDGE treats the subject in an able manner, and every confidence may be piaced in his skill and medical judgment.

B. Y. Newa.

Bales at Auction.

A UCTION NOTICE.-LARGE SALE of A MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE J. W. RENNIE, Anctioneer, will sell on THIS DAY (Friday), at the four-story residence No. 70 West 28th-st., near 6th-sv., someisting of Parlor, Duming-Room and Coamber Furniture. For further particulars, see Herald of this day. Sale at 101 o'clock.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & Co., Trade-Sale

BY BANGS, MERWIN & Co., Trade-Sale
Rosen, No. 19 Fark row.
FRIDAY MORNING, June 24 at 11 welock.
VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS by the Old Masters, seemed
in Rome in the Revolution of 1848. Among them are paintings
by Titan Carrect, G. Ponssin, Dominique, Pittl, Pachero, P.
Molyn, Rose de Tivoli. Caute folo, and many other renowned
Artara, including a Painting of the Immaculate Concertion,
which has been programmed by some the arternal Murille. These which has been pronounced by some the original Murilio. The tre now on exhibition. The Catalogues may be had on Monday

BY BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATTHEWS —

Office.

Office. SATURDAY, June 28,

At 101 o'clock, at the sale arroom, No. 64 Cedar-et.

HOUSEHGLD FURNITURE, consisting of Manogany and
Resewood Dressing Bureaus, Washatanda, Commodes, Extension
Tables, elegant Bosewood Etegere, Mirrore, elegant Sulve, Parher Furniture in Velvet, Reps. Demark and Brocatelle; Manogmy and Rosewood Center Tables, Ma treases, Shaving Stands,
Ook and Mahegany, French Bedsteads, Iron Bedsteads, and
velocal actions of Furniture too numerous to mention.

Thinks, Parisin Stands, various other articles of Furniture too numerous to mention Also, splended Bronze and Ormola Clocks, Parian Statnetts Branzes, Silver pated Cake Baskets, Trays, Casters, Butte Coders, &c., &c. A line of time OIL PAINTINGS will be offered immediately

Insurance Companies.

SAPEGUARD INSURANCE COMPANY,

BURFLUS Jan. 1, 1856.

This Company continues to insure property of every description in Town or Country, including Leases, Public Bullding, Dwellings, Steres, Warehouses, Factories and Workshops and sonems, Merchandiss, Vessels in port, &c. against less or damage by ire, at the reduced rate. Bre, at the reduced raics.

Lowes promptly adjusted and paid.

JACOB N. KEELER, Pres. ALBERT WELLES, V. Fres.

HENRY R. FOOTS, Secretary.

Water Cure.

BERGEN HEIGHTS WATER-CURE D (lately kept by Dr. E. J. Lerewentual), situated on the Fascalards, one mile (by stage) from Hoboken ferry, will be opened for Patients and Guesta on MONDAY, June 6. Arrangements are made with emittent Hydropathists in New-York as Visiting and Consulting Physicians.

Mrs. C. L. SMALLEY, M. D. (late associate with Dr. Trail).

Mrs. C. L. SMALLEY, M. D. (tate associate with Dr. Frank, Bendent Physician.

CHESTNUT SPRINGS WATER-CURE, at the treatment of all circuit and the treatment of all circuit and obstitute diseases. This inetitation is not rival in beauty, convenience and healthness of loss tion, in the parity of its nomerous springs of water and all local advantages, and is now confessedly the leading and most successful Hydrogathic institution in this country. Dr. JOSEPH A. WEDER, Resident Physician.

DR. E. J. LOWENTHAL'S WATER-CURE and GYMNASIUM, No. 110 Biceaker st., N. Y. Treatment thout beard. Transcent and permanent boarders taken.

Legal Motices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. OAKLEY, late of the City of New-York, merchant, decessed, to present the same, with vonchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of GIL-BERT OAKLEY, No. 19 West street, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of September next.—Dated New York, the list day of March, 1858.

RACHEL OAKLEY, and inwemp?

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all person having claims against the estate of JAMES OWEN, are of the City of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 2 Wall street in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of November 1859—Duted the 18th day of May, 1859, my20 law6mFri WILLIAM EMERSON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of A F CHARCE of an order of the Suffrigate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons awing claims against J. H. HOBART HAWS, late of the City of New-York, Counselor-at-Law, deceased, to present the same with vonchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN FOWLER, pr., esq., No. 31 Nassauret, (Bank of Commerce building), in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of July part.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of January, 1859.

ja7 law6mF MARIA L. HAWS, Exseutrix.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of A the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH OSBORN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers of the subscriber, at the office of REUBEN H. CUBLIPH, No. 119 Nassauert, in the City of New York, on or before the york of the thirty-first day of March, 1859.

ROBERT BARNES, Administrator.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the ap-plication of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonals of the SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonably of the Distance of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonably of the City of New York, by the Board of Commissioners of the General Park, relative to the acquisition of lauds for a public para or place between 10th and 110th-sts, and the 5th and 8th ave. In the City of New York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Certral Park, pursuant to De stante entitled 'An Act to alter the Map of the City of New York, by laying out thereon a public Flace, and to authorize the taung of the same," passed April 2, 1856—three fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, leaseers, parties and persons respectively errited unto or interested in the lands, tenementa, hereditaments and premises her-inafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Coart of the State of New York, at a special term of said Coart, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New York, or Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opining of the Court on that day, or as acon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several owners, leasees, parties and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tousments, hereditaments and premises as its between the southerly line or side of 16th and 16th streets, and 5th and 8th avenues, in said city, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem acvisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New York, with haid lands and premises are the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park in the City of New York, with shaid and add out on the map or plan of said city under and by virtue of an act entitled "An Act relative to improvements too hing the device of streets and roas is the City of New York, and for the ruppose." passed April 5, 1897.—Dated May 12, 1889. RICHARD BUSTEED, Consael to the Corporation, m

New Pork Daily Tribune

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LOVE. ("L'AMOUR.") From the French of M. J. MICHELET. Translated from the Fourth Paris Edition, by J. W. Palmer, M. D. 12mo. pp. 560. Rodd & Carleton. The eminent French historian brings to the discusions of the delicate themes to which this volume s devoted, the same earnestness of purpose, originality of expression, and variety of illustration, that mark the productions of his pen in the department of letters, in which his name has won a wide and honorable distinction. With a deep conviction of the sacredness of the marriage state, and a clear perception of the evils to which it has been exposed both by ignorance and frivolty, he brings the light of modern cience, as well as the suggestions of duty and romance, to enforcing the tenderness, sympathy, and thoughtful consideration for woman, which is the essential condition of conjugal happiness. The high aims of the author in the composition of his work cannot be mistaken; while, at the same time, it is evident that it was written under the influence of a social and domestic order, which is in many respects peculiar to his own country. Hence, a portion of his liscussions will be deemed superfluous, if not repulsive, to a large class of the readers to whom his volume is addressed by the translator, and may pre vent its attaining the place in English literature which would be claimed for it by the intention and ability of the author. The origin of the work is well explained in his own words.

On three occasions in twenty-five years the idea of this book, of the profound social need to which it should respond, presented itself to me in all its gravity. The first time, in 1836, before a reging literary flood had swept over us, I desired to write this history. was then in the flower of middle-age. But the neces-sary treatises were not yet published. I wrote a few venturesome pages on middle-aged women, and there

ortunately stopped. In 1844, the confidence of youth, and I dare say, the sympathy of every one, surrounded me, in my pro-lessor's chair of History and Moral Philosophy

feesor's chair of History and Moral Philosophy 1
then saw and knew many things. I became acquainted with the public morals. I felt the necessity of a
sorious book on Love.
In 1849, when social tragedies broke the hearts of
men and women, till the very air was chilled with horror, it seemed as though the blood had all abandoned
to the presence of this phenomenon, which our veins. In presence of this phenomenon, which municently threatened an extinction of every kind of life, I appealed to what little of animal warmth still remained to us; I invoked, to the succor of law, the renovation of morals, a purifying of love and of the family.

amily.

His idea of "woman's mission" may be gathered

It is the paradise of marriage that the man shall work for the woman; that he alone shall support her, take pleasure in enduring fatigue for her sake, and spare her the hardships of labor, and rude contact with the world. He returns home in the evening, harrassed, suffering

from toil, mental or bodily, from the weariness of worldly things, from the baseness of men. But in his

eception at home there is such an isfinite kindness, a calm so intense, that he hardly believes in the cruel realities he has gone through all the day. "No," he says, "that could not have been; it was but an ugly dream. There is but one real thing in the world, and

This is woman's mission (more important than generation even), to renew the heart of man. Protected and nourished by the man, she in turn nourishes him In Love is her true sphere of labor, the only labor

that it is essential she should perform. It was that she should reserve herself entirely for this, that nature made her so incapable of performing the ruder sorts o earthly toil.

business it is to earn money, hers to spend it:

that is to say, to regulate the household expenditures before than man would.

This renders him indifferent to all enjoyment that is bought, and makes it seem to him insipid. Why should be go elsewhere in quest of pleasure? What pleasure is there apart from the woman whom he loves?

It is well said in Eastern law, that "the wife is the

It is well said in Eastern law, that "the wife is the heusehold." And better still said the Eastern poet:
"A wife is a fortune."
Our western experience enables us to add: "Es-

pecially when she is poor."

Then, though she has nothing, she brings you every-

thing.

He has no feith in marrying for money. To commence with that which most affects people now a days, money, I must say that I have never seen a rich bride who was in any way tractable. It is not long before she begins to display mordinate pretentions, and claim the right of spending her marriage-portion, and even more. So that the man who thought his for-tione made, soon finds himself reduced to poverty, and obliged to plunge into the quicksands of speculation.

Twelve years ago, I set up this axiom, which every day acquires additional verification. "If you wish to ruin yourself, marry a rich wife."

There is even a greater danger than losing of your There is even a greater danger than losing of your fortune, it is that of losing your former self, of enanging the habits which have made you what you are, which have given you all your force and originality. In what is called a good marriage, you become something like a hanger-on to a woman, a sort of prince-consort, or queen's hashand, as it were.

A beautiful, a very beautiful widow, all amiability

and goodness, said to some one: "Sir, I have fifty theusand hyres a year, and quiet and unworldly habits I leve you and will shey you. You are my leve you, and will obey you. You are my did friend: tell me if I have a fault." "You have but one, madame; you are rich.

In point of style, the work abounds in the same splendent faults which vitiate almost every thing which Michelet has written. He indulges in such a perpetual ambition for effect, that there is no repose, and no consecutive flow in the expression of his ideas. He seeks to dazzle by brilliant concerts and metaphors, but takes no pains to give to his statements the force of sin plicity and precision. No one can doubt his sincerity or his power; but the succession of pointed sayings soon grows wearisome, and leads the reader to wish for less piquancy of phrase, and more solidity of thought. The translation is certainly spirited, and appears to be faithful to the original. It hows a remarkable command of language, and is not only terse, but idiomatic, in the choice of expression.

AN AMERICAN DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LAN-GUAGE. Pieterial Edition. By Noas WESSTER, LL. D. to pp. 1,511 George & Charles Merriam. In this new issue of Webster's Unabridged Diction-

ary, several features have been introduced which are adapted to enhance its value as a work of general reference. The main body of the volume remains unchanged, leaving the orthography, etymology, and efinitions on the well known and much controverted basis which distinguishes the philolological labors of the author. The additional matter consists of a series of pictorial illustrations, about 1,500 in number, collected in a systematic form at the commencement of the volume-an extensive list of new words, which have grown into current use since the publication of the last edition,—a table of synonyms,—a table giving the pronunciation of the names of a large number of distinguished persons of modern times, -a translation of preverbial and familiar phrases from the Latin, French, Italian and Spanish languages,-the mottoes of the United States .- a complete list of abbreviations, -the signs used in science, commercial affairs, &c., and the signification of the words and terms used, in a peculiar sense, in the Bible, with an explanation of the names of the principal persons. The work is issued in a handsome style of typography and binding, and will recommend itself to those proposing to purchase a copy of Webster in preference to the previous

SCIENCE, INDUSTRY AND INVENTION.

PORTABLE GAS FOR LIGHTING BUILDINGS.—The nethod successfully introduced the last year by the New-York Car and Steamboat Gas Company of lighting railroad cars and steamboats from vessels of compressed gas carried along for the purpose, has recently been applied to lighting houses, and we understand is in successful operation in Camden and in Puiladelphia. gas pipes it promises to be a great convenence. Two sizes of gas-holders are provided, one of the capacity of 100 cubic feet of gas, and one of 200 feet, but as they are filled with gas under pressure of 20 atmospheres, their cubical contents are only one-twentieth of the figures named. They are made of strong boilerplate iron, and resemble in appearance the boiler of a steam engine, measuring 7 or 8 feet in length.

The smaller one weighs 75 lbs., and the larger 125 lhs. Each bouse is supplied with one of these, and, as often as may be required, it is disconnected from the gas pipes in the building, and taken to the gas station to be refilled. There are supplies kept is reservoirs specially prepared for this use, which are filled under the required pressure. Sufficient especity is provided without endangering their bursting by using a stack feylinders connected together by pipes. As the holder s connected with them the gas rushes in until the pressure is the same in both, and, the connection being losed, the stock of compressed gas may be taken sway to be consumed. In using it, the flow of the cas is controlled by a regulator through which it passes, the effect of which is to keep an aperture of variable size at its smallest dimensions when the pressure is greatest, and gradually enlarge it as the pressure diminishes. It is affirmed that by this method a peighborhood of scattered houses, uniting to put up mall gas works, could be kept supplied at less cost than that of gas furnished in our cities. So far as the operation is an experiment, it has been fully and satisfactorily tested by more than a year's trial upon railroads; and the actual cost of gas made upon a small scale in the apparatus now constructed for private houses is, without reference to the cost of the apparatus itself, we'l known to be very much less than the prices paid for city gas.

NEW APPLICATION OF PHOTOGRAPHY.-There New Application of Photography and the useful as well as the fine arts, have participated in the incalculable benefits which have followed this discovery. It has recently been applied to facilitate the process of printing calicoes. Heretofore the patterns have been drawn up a a small scale, enlarged by a laberious process, and then transferred to rollers. The Manchester print works have for several months been successfully using a photographic process, invented by Messrs. Whipple & Black of this city, to aid in transferring from the original patterns to the copper roll. The process saves a great amount of manual labor and insures great accuracy. (Bos. Jour. Leon in Shippell Ding.—Mr. John Laird, the great IRON IN SHIPBUILDING .- Mr. John Laird, the great hipbuilder of Birkenhead, has addressed The Lonion Times, for the purpose of advocating the exten-

sive use of iron in shipbuilding. He says:

"1. Shipe built of iron are stronger, more durable, and less costly to keep in repair than those built of wood.

2. Iron in any quantity and of the exact scantwood. 2. If on in any quantity are to the excessions to the care of the beginning required, can be procured on short notice from the manufacturers in this country. This will save the large outley in timber and other materials which must now be kept in stock for seasoning, involving constant now be kept in stock for seasoning, involving constant expenses, and occupying much valuable space is our dockyards. 3. On an emergency iron vessels may be built at the dockyards or by contract mere rapidly than wooden vessels, and without the risk of decay, which is always incurred in using anseasoned timber. Iron lower masts and yards and wire standing rigging abouit also be substituted for wood masts and hemp rigging, as the former have been found by many years experience to be more durable and efficient, and at the same time less costly, than the latter.

"From an experience of thirty years in building and managing from and wood vessels, I feel convinced that if the construction and reconstruction (as it is now called) of wooden vessels is persevered in, millions of

morey will be thrown away which might be saved by ediate adoption of iron; and a can compete with us in the construction of iron vessels we shall be able not only to maintain, but to increase the comparative superiority we have hitherte possess

ed over all other pat one in naval warfare. Messrs. Duff and Hodgson, the music publishers, are introducing Brampton's "spring music felio," or binder, which is made of well-tempered annular steel springs, firmly fixed to substantial mill-boards, so that by beading one side back, the springs are opened, and the music inserted, where it will remain firmly held until intentionally removed. The principle can be used for every description of publications.

As various objections exist against the use of chemical papers impregnated with fly poison, from which the insects mostly escape before they are thoroughly affected, Mr. J. W. Hart of London, has patented a substitute in the shape of a simple little trap. In form it is like a large ale glass with its foot superseded by a small round bot or pedestal, hollowed on its outer surface on which the glass stands. The glass is partially filled with vinegar or some similar fluid, and is cov ered on the top with a piece of parchment having bele in its center, through which the fly is lured to its destruction. The pedestal has a strainer, so that the vinegar may be used again.

A patent rotary cooking apparatus erected at the Royal Artillery Barracks by Mr. Radley of Dublin was highly commended at the official inspection on the 24th inst. By it the roasting apparatus obtains a rotary motion, which preserves the nutritious qualities meat, and effects a saving of twenty per cent in weight alone, rendering the frequent opening of the doors unnecessary, beside roasting the meat in a much shorter time, together with the advantage of self-bashing. The meat and vegetables," we quote the official re

port, " are steamed from the boiler, which heats several thousand gallons, and condenses water, if neceseary. The overs are capable of baking bread in the intervals of cooking, and the hot-hearth appears to afford facilities for all other branches of cooking.

"The consumption of fuel during the whole day amounted to less than 100 weight of coals, or below amounted to less than 100 weight or coals, or book a quarter of a pound per man, within the computation re-quired by the Committee, and the attendance of only two men to 500 rations. The grate containing the fire is fitted so as to reduce its capacity, when required for a small party, or to hasband the consumption of fuel, and retain a moderate heat when the dinner hour is over; it was pronounced applicable for ships of war.

A NEW MACHINE FOR PRINTING NAMES ON NEWS. PAPARS.—Messrs. R. W. & D. Davis of Yellow Springs, of this State, have constructed a machine that will do ten times the work of a fast penman, and that will do ten times the work of a last perman, as at one-fourth the expense. The machine is not at all like a steam fire-engine, but is a very simple affair, being made almost wholly of wood, and occupies a space not more than one foot square by four feet nigh. We cannot give a formal description of the machine in this article, but it consists mainly of one upright wooden post, near the top of which is secured a pulley which revolves an endless helt, shout three feet in length, and supporting 150 blocks, with address of each subscriber, in such a manner that it will, as it each subscriber, in such a manner that it will, as it revolves, bring each of the blocks successively di rectly under a stationary triangular point, which separates them and admits of an impression without the interference of any other block. The papers or wrappers are placed under the block, when a motion of cot bings up a slide, which gives an impression, t blocks having been previously inked. The whole c blocks having been previously man. The state can be accomplished as fast as a person can pick up the papers—say about 3,000 per hour. These blocks are lettered with steel punches, arranged on a wheel so that each name can be engraved, as it were, upon the block in less than one minute. The whole expense of a machine, with the necessary apparatus and for a list of 1,000 subser bers, is about \$50; and additional machines, where more than one is wanted, will only cost about \$15. The inventors have made

will only cost about \$15. The inventors have made extensive preparations for the manufacture of these machines at Yellow Spriegs, this State, where all communications should be forwarded. [Cin. Times.

A Novelty in Music and Mechanics.—Every plans forte amateur has larged for plane-forte amateur has longed for some supernatura agency which should note down and preserve a record agency which should note down and preserve a record of the sounds which he calls forth from his instrument when the divine afflatus is on him and the spirit of melody takes possession of his brain. To adopt a more chastened style of rhetoric, every player improvises some strains which he would be glad to repeat, which perhaps, contain ideas worthy of further development, but which, once played, cannot be recalled, and are lost. Mr. Henry F. Bond has invented the control of the cont called, and are lost. Mr. Henry F. Bond has invented a beautifully simple apparatus, which is easily to be applied to any piano-torte, and by which every note played, whether by design or accident, is recorded in us proper place upon a slip of music paper. In a few words the plan of this apparatus may thus be described: Upon a cylinder, placed in one end of the plano-forte, the ruled music-paper is wound; by means of the plano-forte, whe rule described is under tory the at a suiof clock-work this cylinder is made to rev le at a anifor check-work this cylinder is made or v v ea a am-form rate of speed; the paper thus anyound passes by another cylinder, prepared with a surface of ink; each key of the instrument, acting opon a lever, raises a metal point against the paper, presses it upon the inky surface, and causes a mark to be made, the length

of the mark showing accurately the duration of the note. A pedal, by a similar action marks the bars. With five minutes of practice, any person who under-stands music can rapidly translate these marks into the neual system of notes. The whole arrangement is so simple, that the first feeling is astonishment that the invention has never been born before. The advan-tages to be derived from a use of this apparatus will ges to be derived to every musician.
[Boston Courier.

THE NEWLY-IMPORTED AFRICANS.

ARTESIAN SPRING, Miss., June 8, 1858.

Not knowing how you are upor the Slavery question, pro or een, but believing your columns are open to truth, I would say that I have this morning returned from a visit to Mr. Smith's plantation near Canton, M seissippi. He has sixteen of the real, bona fide Africans—all young and likely. They had been fide Africans—all young and likely.

Correspondence of The Galveston News.

Messissippi. He has sixteen of the real, bona noe ar-ricans—all young and likely. They took like our ne-groes—work well—plant corn—hoe cotton, &c. Two if them can do as much work as an American negro; and Pompey, one more intelligent than the rest, can do as much now as an ordinary field hand. They are

de as much how as an ordinary field hand. They are learning to speak our larguage. Pompey converses very well. They are not wild, but, on the contrary, very decile and good servants.

They have been in America some four or five months. They have the brands and marks of the tribe from which they came. Their front teeth are filed, and when they laugh, present a novel appearance. They have model feet. The prettient shaped foot I have ever seen is that of a boy some 18 or 19 years old. He is perfectly black, and nigger to the back-bone, but with beaufiful feet and hands. They are contented, and when one is whipped the others. are contented, and when one is whipped the others One of them, with a peculiar shaped head, is the

subject of ridicule by the others. They say his mother specified it by patting him on the head when a baby.

They have a perfect horror of going back where they came from—to Africa. On being questioned as to where they are from, &c., they say from Arkansas; others from Georgia, &c.
Mr. Smith has been offerd \$16,000 for the lot, and

Air. Smith has been offerd \$10,000 for the lot, and refused. He expects, next year, to make as much with these sixteen "wild" Africans as any other plan'er in the county with sixteen "tame" ones. I say this for the benefit of those on Old Caney and other portices of your State, who are paying \$1,500 for negrees from Virginia, when these can be bought for \$260 and less.

Fifth and less.

Not only, then, are we more profitably paid by the labor of the African than the Virginia slave, but when we buy an African we are propagating and extending an institution which is the basis of our Southern property. Narrow the base, and the building falls with the first blast, broaden it, and it defies the tempost. FROM St. Jago DE CUBA .- Captain Clark of the

schooner Julia M. Halloch, reports that port as being

very healtry, there being no sickness among the ship-

ping or on shore, and no case of yellow fever heard of.

CORRECTION.-The quotations for Flour given in the Havana market via New-Orleans yesterday morning were wrong. Instead of quoting Flour, the dispaton should have read: "Molasses firm at 41 and

FREE LABOR IN ST. GENEVIEVE, Mo. - The newlyelected Mayor, J. F. St. James, of St. Genevieve, Mouses the following language in his inaugural address: uses the lollowing language in his inaugural address:

"At a time when everything inducties an early charge in the institutions of the State, consequent on the decime of the fatal Southern prejudices which have so long obtained—resulting in a large influx of emigration from the preseptions States of the North—it is both the duty and interest of the citizens of those towns lying on the great highway over which they must pass, to give an assurance not only of protection must pass, to give an assurance not only of protection to person and property, but of warm sympathy in their principles. It affords me pleasure to state on the part of our citizens that no such prejudice against free white labor, which characterize some of our Missouri river towns, is tolerated here—that men of all climes and principles will find a hearty welcome at our hands." FROM UTAH.

We have received files of Utah papers to the 25th May. The News (Mormon) contains the following report of a speech delivered by Brigham Young, in the Tabernacle:

Tabernacle:

President Brigham Young followed with Ia very comforting and cheering address. He counseled the Saints to keep quiet and watch the signs of the times, assuring them that the Devil was not dead, and that they, as the body of Christ, had great cause to be thankful. If they did not know Mormonism to be true, he was perfectly willing that the Devil should buffet, tempt, and cause them to be persecuted until they did know it was true. The Eders of Israel had they did know it was true. The Elders of Israel had labored faithfully to perfect the people, and the enlightened Saints could see the result. When Justice has had its course, then Mercy will step in, the faithful will rejoice, and the valleys of the mountains will resound with the songs of the Saints. He observed that he humself was accused of having ereat observed that he hisself was accused of having great influence; he said that he wished he had more; he would to God that he had influence sufficient to he would to God that he had influence sufficient to make every man that calls himself a Saint do right. If he ever denied the fath, he now wished, as he had always done, that he right not have influence to drag with him one hving soul to hell. He regretted that there were so many willing to die for their religion, who were not willing to hve for it; because dying for it was no proof of its truth. Men trained and tradi-tionated in false religion, are as willing to the for it as some are for ours. By our religion, he said, we are taught faith in God; it reveals mysteries; it is the formain of all truth of all mechanism; it embraces all untain of all truth, of all mechani-m; it embraces al fountain of all truth, of all mechanisms it embraces sciences, philosophy and art, and comprehends all truth; it is calculated to bring heaven to earth, and exait earth to heaven; it will lift the mind above the frivolous things of time; it raiseth the mind of man from darkness and tradition, and makes him capable of comprehending all things; it is the fountain, th ing, the life of all Governments that ever did exist; Governments are comprehended by our religion as a woman comprehends cutting a garment. No man had intelligence enough to devise the Governments and systems we see around us, except by the inspira-

and systems we see around us, except by the inspira-tion of the Almighty.

He bere testimeny to the truth of the Bible, Book of Mermen and Dectrine and Covenants, although pre-cious parts have been taken from the former. "Mor-mentsm" was said to be very different in Utah to what it is in the world, and he contended that it ought to be; that p-eple should come here in the spirit that they received the gospel that they might be prepared to receive the farther things of the kingdom. In one sense Mermenism was different, and the reason was serse Mormonism was different, and the reason wa the eyes of the people had become dim, and they had become like the Christians. If the Saints did not understand more of the things of God than they did before they were gathered, it proved that they were m. worthy to receive blessings from the hand of

In reference to Christ coming again, he remarked that but few would see him, but he will come and visit his temple and return to his Father's Kingdom, then come again, set angels to work to resurrect the Saints, and the nations will know just as much about saints, and the hard saint the gospel of Christ; and, when every knew about the gospel of Christ; and, when every knew aball bow and every tongue confess, there will be millions that will not believe in him, but they will be obliged to acknowledge his gov-

ernment.

He alluded to the celestial law, the impossibility of He alluded to the colestial law, the impossibility of finite beings abiding it; reviewed the troubles of the Saints in the Far West; expressed a wish for the disaf-fected to stay in this Territory, for the reason that just such characters were continually sending to ask him to bring them back again; spoke of the victory of Jesus over death as the last enemy, and presenting the kingdom spotless to the Father; admonishing the Saints to be fathful and patient and not to take judg-tice there can have and by the helm of the

Saints to be faithful and patient and not to take judgment into their own hands, and, by the help of the Lord, he would lead them to the fountain of light.

On the same occasion Elder Orson Pratt aliaded to the indefatigable exertions of President Brigham Young to show the people the necessity of keeping the commandments of God. He denounced anything that had a tendency to subvert that religious liberty guaranteed to us by the Constitution of our country.

Elder Pratt then took up the subjector polygamy, and challenged the world to put their finger upon a and challenged the world to put their finger upon a single passage in the Bible, Book of Mormon, Book of Doctrine and Covenants, a saying of an Apostle, Prophet, Angel, or Jesus Christ himself, that said it

was a crime.

The Mormon view of the Sickles case is the subject of an article in the Mormon organ, which says:

"A weeful lamentation was made not long since at "A weeful lamentation was made not long since at the rendition of a similar verdict in this Territory, and no doubt some of those who are satisfied with the result of the late trial, joised in denoancing the entire Mormon community because the verdict in the former case established the principle here that adulterers ought to die according to the law of Moses, and the men that had courage enough to avenge his wrongs in such cases ought not to be concerned by a jury of his country. What effect the late verdict will have upon adulterers in general remains to be seen, but if the principle that has been established is carried out and acted upon, more than one man will lose his life before the Legislatures of the several States can have time to amend the existing statutes, so as to provide a suitable punishment for that odious and prevailing crime."

crin e."
The Valley Tan (Gentile) says a number of returned Pike s Peak emigrants had arrived at Salt Lake City,

disappointed and eisgusted.
All the streams running into Salt Lake Valley from

All the streams running into Salt Lake Valley from the surrounding mountains, were more swollen than at any period for many years previous, and there is great danger of much damage being done to the northern portion of Salt Lake Civy. Other portions are being flooded by streams from the East.

Ogden Civ is in great danger of being entirely swept away by the flood in Ogden River. A number of men had been at work incessantly for many days making dykes and ditches to try to turn the stream to save the place.

Save the place.

Kirk Anderson had published his valedictory in The Valley Tan, and was to leave for the States in a few days. John Hartnett, Gov. Cumming's Secretary, as

somes the vacant tripod.

The sixteen children remaining of the massacre at Montain Meadows, in September, 1857, are still in Salt Lake, under the immediate care and supervision of Superintendent Forney. They will be sent to the States as soon as the roads are in a passable condition. ANOTHER BREACH OF PROMISE CASE .- At Balti

more, a few days since. Annie B. Herring sued James Baughen for breach of promise of marriage, laying her damages at \$5,000—a moderate amount compared with Miss Effic Carstang's demand of \$100,000. The principal evidence offered was documentary. The defendant had committed himself in writing, and the Jury gave the plaintiff an award of \$3,500. Plaintiff's letters were written in 1854 and 1855. The second one, dated Baltimore, September 6, 1855, and addressed to Miss Herring, states that it made his heart "leap for "joy upon receiving the last letter form her. It carnore, a few days since, Annie B. Herring sued James joy upon receiving the last letter form her. It car-ried his mind back to Mechanicstown, and filled him with pleasant recollections of these days and even-ings when they sat side by side in their recitals of love, and whether they were absent or present, in sadness or in joy, his heart would ever turn to her. That his Pa was not much opposed to the match, and he toped soon to succeed in bringing his mother over. They would then take a farm near Fiintstone and live

happily together." In his third letter, dated Baltimere, Sept. 8, 1854, he advised her to "take good care of herself, and not to "go out at night any more than she could help, as the "dew was very heavy, and a great deal of sickness was "prevailing. While in Baltimore he had mingled with "the rich and gay, but all of their charms fell to the ground like darts against the Tarpeian rocks, when compared with the sweet smiles of the girl he left in

compared with the sweet smiles of the girl he set in Frederick County. He noped to go on in loving and being loved, and trusted that God would watch over and protect her. In his letter dated Baltimore, Sept. 9, 1835, he says:

In his letter dated Baltimore, Sept. 9, 1855, he says:
"I sometimes feel that I would give the world for one
"hour with my dear Annie, but I hope won to see the
"day that we will be one and inseparable."
His fifth letter was written from Deep Creek, Oct. 18,
1854. In this letter, speaking of a lady who had been
married only two weeks, he says she has improved
wonderfully, and he hoped married life would prove so
in all cases. He wished soon to be able to clasp her in
his arms, never to separate until death, with its relectless grasp, should lay them in the narrow tomb. In conciusion, he said, "Keep up your spirits, and may God
"watch over and protect you, is the sincere wish of
"your devoted lover."

ree other letters were received, dated Deep Creek Three other letters were received, dated beet trees, Nov. 4, 1854; Atherwood, June, 1855; Atherwood, Aug. 23, 1855. The last letter breaks the promise, on account of his mother's opposition to the marriage. He said he believed it would kill her if he were to marry contrary to her wishes.

THE COMET OF 1859 .- This new comet, discover-THE COMET OF 1859.—This sew comet, discovered by M. Tempel at Venice about the beginning of Aprillast, has been observed at Rome by Father Secchi, and at Paris by M. Y. Von Villarceau. It has been rapidly approaching the sun, and but a few days ago was only about 8,000,000 of leagues from it. Since the 52th ult. however, it has begun to recede at the rate of 2,000,000 of leagues in 24 hours, or 24 leagues per second, being a velocity at least 200 times greater than that of a cannon-ball. This velocity is, indeed, gradually declining; nevertheless, enough of it remains to carry the comet to a distance of 20,000,000 of leagues from the sun. As to the distances of the comet from the earth, its nearest approach, which occurred on the from the enn. As to the distances of the consecution the the earth, its nearest approach, which occurred on the 24th of April, was to within 16,000,000 of leagues. At present its distance is about 42,000,000, and by the 30th of the present month it will be 49,000,000 of leagues distant from our globe.

EXTENSIVE EMBLIZZLEMENT IN NYACK.—The village of Nyach has been thrown into a state of excilement during the past week, occasioned by the discovery that a giant fraud had been committed within its limits. The facts of the case, as near as we can learn, a these: For some time past, one of the mest extensive shoe manufacturing companies in the village has been under the impression that their business brought them little or no profit, for although making and selling an enormous quantity of shees, they could hardly realize the cost of them. Some little circumstance which came under their observation caused them to suspect that all was not right in their establishment, and they therefore took steps toward fathoming the mystery. Last week the discovery was made that a young man in their employ, who generally superintended the packing of shoes for the market, had been in the habit of sending off on his own account a large quantity of of sending off on his own account a large quantity of shoes to New-York, where, by selling them at a lower figure than the firm, they went off rapidly.

figure than the firm, they went off rapidly.

This operation has been going on for some menths, until between \$3,000 and \$4,000 worth of shees had been disposed of in this manner. As soon as this discovery was made, a warrant was issued for the arrest of the effender, who was taken to the city of New-York, before Juskee Welsh, where he pleaded guilty, and made a clean statement of all his operations in that line of business, and gave up his bank book, which showed a sum deposited nearly or quite sufficient to cover the loss sustained by the owners of the shoes. He also confessed having carried on the same fraudulent business to a large extent while in the employ of another manufacturing firm in Nyack, whom he left about one year ago. He was held to bail for his appearance at Court.

his appearance at Court.

This thing has taken everybody by surprise, as this young man, whose honesty and integrity have neve before been questioned, has long shared the confidence of the business men of Nyack. We have suppress
the names of all parties until further evidence she
appear to substantiate the facts in the case.

[Yyack City and Country.]

ANOTHER FAMILY DISGRACED. - A merchant doing ANOTHER FARILY DISGRACED.—A merchant doing business in a village not far from Fort Dos Moines, low a, is in this city, or at least was on Saturday, trying by the aid of one of our most efficient Independent Detectives to ferret out his runaway wife and her paramour, whom he believes to be secreting themselves in this city. It appears that the female in question was a remarkably handsome and dashing young lady, who belongs to a wealthy family in Boston. She was married to the farmer against her will, and quite in a hurry, as her conduct caused her triends to suspect that she was too familiar with an unprincipled sporting man, well known as the keeper of a faro bank and the owner of a tretting horse—a marriage with whom they that she was too launilar with an unprincipled sporting man, well known as the keeper of a faro bank and the owner of a trotting horse—a marriage with whom they wished to avert at any price. The Western man had an old time acquaintance with her folks, and was glad to secure so young, beautiful and wealthy a wife. They had scarcely settled in their lowahome, than the sporting man came to visit the newly married pair. To this her husband did not object, being of a trusting, injealous and generous disposition, and although he was warned by her friends that her old flame was on her heels (they not dreaming that he was a regular visitor to the daughter's house), he rehed upon her protestations of leve and devotion, and allowed the pair to mingle freely. About a week since the "sport" and the wife cloped, taking with her \$772 in cash, some valuable papers and her marriage certificate. The husband, although an outraged man, is very cool in his manner, and has carefully tracked the guilty pair through their devious path, but seems to have lost trace of them here. Our informant, the detective efficer referred to is of the opinion that the couple have proceeded to Indiana with the view of getting a divorce. This he infers from her having her marriage certificate in her possession. What proceedings the husband, in the event of finding them, may take, our informant is not aware. husband, in the event of finding them, may take, our informant is not aware. [Chicage Bribane.

GREAT BEAR-FIGHT BETWEEN ONE OLD BEAR, GREAT BEAR-FIGHT BETWEEN ONE OLD BEAR, THREE CUBS, TWO LITTLE BOYS AND A DOG.—A subscriber writing to us from North Twin Dam, Jane 3, thus tells of a bear-fight that took place on the farm of Col. Thomas Fowler, on the 30th ult. One of the boys was sent to drive the cows home, which were about ore hundred rods from the house at the edge of the woods where te saw an old bear and her two cubs; he hallowed to his elder brother, some 14 years of age. the woods where it esaw an old bear and her two cubs; he halleced to his elder brother, some 14 years of age, to come to him with a pistol; he brought one of Rausdell's ten-inch pistols, as the other had a gan loaded with shot only. John, for that was his name, fired the pistol at the bear's head, and she then went up a troe where her cubs were. The old bear turned to come down and give battle; the boys then fired again, and the bear came down and to ke for the boys. John took the gun from the wher boy and mauled her over the head until he bent it badly, and the dog made sach inroa is upon her right flank at the same time, that she was forced to give battle to him—the dog—which enabled the boys to put an end to the bear. They then killed two cubs, and went home with one live one to their mother (being the only person in the house) with their mother (being the only person in the house) with as much honor of victory as General Scott or Taylor in the Mexican war. (Piscataquis (Me.) Observer.

AN ANGIEST TERRAPIS TURNING UP. Twenty. As Ascarse Transaria Torasia Up.—Twentyseven years ago Rebert Patterson found upon what is
now the farm of Mr. Reck, lying on Casselman's Run,
between Bethany and West Alexander, a land terrapin. He cut his name upon its shell, and the da'e, and
dropped it down again. Thirteen years afterward John
Beck found the old fellow doubled up near the spot.
He also cut his name and the date under that of Mr.
Patterson, and turned the tortoise loose. Last week
Fletcher Beck found the old thing again, within a hundred feet of where it was seen seventeen years ago,
and performed a similar operation upon its back. Mr.
John Beck, who called upon us yesterday, says the ter-John Beck, who called upon us yesterday, says the ter-rapin had not altered in appearance or in size in the whole twenty-seven years, and it is, of course, impos-sible to tell how old it was when the boy Patterson first carved his name upon its shell. He may have cruised about in Noah's Ark for all any one can tell. Anyhow, the terrapin is a long-lived, strange sort of a varmint, that hides himself in Winter and doubles himself up in Summer, so as to look more like a small pumpkin than anything else. [Wheeling Intelligencer, June 20.

MURDER AND SUICIDE AT MILWAUKEE.-Adam MURDER AND SCIENCE At well-to-do farmer living Rettig, a respectable and well-to-do farmer living about eight noise from Milwankee, on Thursday even-about eight noise from Milwankee, on Thursday evenabout eight naises from Milwaukee, on Thursday evening last, murdered his wife and then shot himself. On that morning he sent his two sons away to a neighbor's on some errand, and at the same time directed his two daughters to go out and milk the cows. No sooser had they got away from the house, than Rettig seized an ax, and while his wife's back was turned (she attending to some household work at the time), he dealther a dreadful blow on the head, breaking in her skull, and knocking her senseless to the floor. While thus prostrate and bleeding before him, he placed the muszle of a double-barreled pictol against her side and discharged it, the balle glaucing against her side and discharged it, the balle glaucing against to rib bones, passed up under the shoulder blade and came out at the top of her head! Not satisfied with this, the wretched man then took a kettle of boling water and poured it over her from head to foot, while she lived and shricked in torture worse than death. This done, Rettig then went out to a smoke-house in the yard, and taking an old rifle which he had previously left there already loaded, with a long stick fastened to the trigger, placed the muzzle under his chin, and blew his own brains out! And thus ended the bleody drama. Retting was a prudent farmer in independent creumstances, but recently seemed to be deranged on the subject of his wife's fidelity. His suspicious are said to have been entirely groundless.

Coaches for Reackingdee on Real River.

COLCRES FOR RED RIVER.—Mesers. Burbank & Co. to-day dispaten for Breckinridge, on Red River, two four-horse post coaches. This is the first attempt at connecting St. Paul with the valley of the Red River by regular land conveyance. At Breckinridge the coaches will connect with the Anson Northrup for Pembins and Fort Garry. A number of passengers go up to-day in the coaches, and among them two Scotlish ladies, the Misses Sterling, who are en route for Lake Athabasca, 1,700 miles north of St. Paul. They have come from Scotland alone, and will proceed to Fort Garry by Burbank's stage line and the Auson Northrup, where they will take one of the annual trains sent by the Hudson's Bay Co. from that post the Lake Athabasca. But one train leaves Garry yearly for that far-off locality. To give a romantic color to the affair, it is only accessary to add, what we hear is the truth, that one Dan Cupid is the moving cause of this long and perilous journey. COACHES FOR RED RIVER .- Mesers. Burbank & this long and perilous journey. [St. Paul Pioneer, June 13.

THE TEXAS BOUNDARY .- The Austin Intelligencer THE TEXAS BOUNDARY.—The Austra Intendence has a letter from the camp of the Boundary Commissioners on the Pecos, stating that the further progress of the survey has been arrested by a difficulty between the Texas and United States Commissioners. The Gal-

eston News says:
"We have a private letter, direct from the same
"We have a private letter, direct from the same We have a private letter, dieter but the same camp, stating that the work has in consequence been cutirely suspended, and that it will not probably resumed for some time, though Major Scarry, who was at
El Paso, has been sent for. The survey has reached
the point of intersection of the 32d paralel and the 103d
meridian, or the South-east corner of New Mexico."

There is a young man in New-Orleans, named Meredith Hollard, who is endowed with a superior to the Meredith Holland, who is endowed with a supernatural readitiess at mathematical calculations. He has pre-pared curious charts and calculations, showing the days

pared curious charts and calendars, showing the days
of the week on which such or such a date will fall, for
a period of a hundred years, and does many remark
able things which go to prove that some machines are
in better order than others.

Severe Pundement — At Wilmington, N.C., last
week two men, named Williams and Kiple, were convicted of breaking into a store and stealing a knife, a
gold locket, a built-mold, a pencil-case, and a brace.
The judgment of the Court was that they should each
receive 39 lashes and six months' imprisonment for
each offense, making for the whole 195 lashes and two
vears' imprisonment.